

Another bomb in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (R). — A small bomb exploded today near a toy shop in the central Israeli town of Afula, but caused neither casualties nor damage, police said. The blast occurred at midday in the town's central square and 30 suspects have been rounded up. Police believe the bomb was planted by an Arab guerrilla organization. Today's explosion was the third in two days believed to have been set off by Arab guerrillas. A local Arab was seriously injured on Sunday by a bomb in the vegetable market at Gaza. Later the same day there was another blast just outside the old walled city of Jerusalem. No one was hurt in this incident.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
 جوردن تايمز مؤسسة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الأردنية "الرأي"

U.S. F-4 Phantom plane crashes off Dutch coast

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29 (AFP). — A United States Air Force F-4 Phantom crashed into the sea off the coast of the Netherlands today, a Dutch Air Force spokesman reported. The fate of the two pilots was not known, the spokesman said. The Phantom was based at Soesterberg in the Netherlands. A search is underway by a Dutch aircraft and two helicopters and the spokesman said an oil slick had been spotted about 10 kms. north of the island of Terschelling in the north of the Netherlands.

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Palestinians could be represented by Arab League at Geneva talks, suggests Assad

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AFP). — Syrian President Hafez Assad was quoted today as suggesting that the Palestinians could be represented at a re-opened Geneva peace conference by the Arab League rather than by the PLO.

Speaking to the New York Times at his summer residence near Latakia the Syrian leader expressed the view that Israel was rejecting the rights of Palestinians.

Recognition of those rights, he said, was a key to a settlement in the area. "Without a solution of that refugee problem there will be no solution at all."

He expressed support for the creation of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank, but remained vague on the future status of any such entity. "What is contested on the West Bank depends on the will of the Palestinians themselves," he said.

Terminating the liberation of all occupied Arab territories as a "non-negotiable" point in any settlement, Mr. Assad went on to denounce what he called Israeli intransigence in the area.

"Israel's idea of peace is Arab submission to the will of Israel. They established settlements in the West Bank. Maintain their military domination in Gaza, in parts of Syria and Egypt... and still call for a peace agreement," he said.

The president said he was ready to sign a peace agreement ending the state of war with Israel.

But Mr. Assad said he was opposed to normalising relations with the Jewish state as long as it kept up what he termed its "aggressive character."

In an interview with the New York Times, the Syrian head of state conceded that the signing of a peace treaty would constitute de facto recognition of Israel.

"When I sign an agreement ending belligerency, this means that there's another party with whom we have signed... and that Israel as an act exists."

"But the desire to see a continuation of its existence... this depends on developments of the future... basically it depends on the elimination of the aggressive character of Israel, which has continued since its creation."

Begin winds up sharp talks in Romania

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (R). — Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu today held a second round of talks which have been marked by sharp differences over the Middle East, official sources said.

The sources said the two sides were working on a joint communiqué, although it was not clear whether it would refer to their deeply divided views over Israeli policy towards Arab territories.

Israel shrugs off Syrian statement

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (R). — Israeli officials today shrugged off a Syrian call for Arab states to go to war with Israel if present Middle East peace efforts fail.

They were commenting on statements yesterday in a Beirut newspaper by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander who expressed pessimism about peace prospects because of Israel's refusal to withdraw from occupied areas.

One Israeli official said "What matters to us is what is said in negotiations. Then the positions of the sides will be made known."

The officials said there were conflicting statements on the Arab position. While Mr. Iskander talked of war, Syrian President Hafez Assad spoke of peace, they said.

Israeli newspapers suggested the latest Syrian statement was the beginning of a campaign of threats to heat up the atmosphere before Arab and Israeli foreign ministers arrive in New York next month, for the U.N. General Assembly session.

The newspaper Maariv said verbal threats from the Arab world might be accompanied by "show operations in the field so as to increase and magnify the effect of the threats."

Israel holds 8 Arab actors

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (R). — Eight actors, members of an Arab theatre group were detained today after performing in a show considered by the authorities as incitement against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, police sources said. The group did not obtain a licence to hold the performance yesterday evening in the village of Qabul in the Galilee, the sources said. After questioning, the eight were released on bail.



FROSTY ATMOSPHERE -- When South African Premier Mr. John Vorster (right foreground) met U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mr. Andrew Young (left foreground) for the first time Monday at talks in Pretoria the atmosphere was reported to be frosty. (AP wirephoto).

U.K. and U.S. negotiators bargain with S. African premier

PRETORIA, Aug. 29 (R). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen and American envoy Andrew Young held almost four hours of talks on Rhodesia with South African Prime Minister John Vorster today, then met him again for a second session.

Informed sources said the first round did not resolve the issue threatening collapse for the Anglo-American Rhodesia peace mission... who should control the breakdown colony's armed forces during a transition to black majority rule?

Today was the first time Mr. Vorster and Mr. Young, the black U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, have met face-to-face. The atmosphere between them at the start of the talks was believed to have been frosty.

Neither British Foreign Secretary David Owen nor Mr. Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, would comment on the morning session, which ran almost an hour longer than expected.

"We have nothing to say to the press at all except that we are going to meet again, a grim-faced Dr. Owen told reporters when he emerged from the talks in Mr. Vorster's wing of the Union Building -- government offices."

The talks are seen as crucial to the British-American initiative aimed at finding a formula for peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia next year.

The fact that Dr. Owen refused to comment and a second meeting was called indicated to some observers that this morning's talks had not gone smoothly.

The still unannounced Anglo-American proposals foresee Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith resigning and much of his army being disbanded under the

auspices of a United Nations peacekeeping force during a British-run transition to independence. Informed sources here said.

Mr. Smith had talks with Mr. Vorster here on Saturday and later reports from Salisbury said the Rhodesian leader had secured South African support. Mr. Smith is seeking an internal settlement with so-called moderate blacks which runs counter to the British-American plan.

Dr. Owen and Mr. Young had been hoping to persuade Mr. Vorster to back the Western package by ending vital military and economic support for Rhodesia's white minority government, British sources said.

The sources indicated that South Africa was deeply concerned that some elements of the existing Rhodesian army survived the transition to independence.

But leaders of the black African "front-line" states and the Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas made clear at weekend talks in Lusaka with the Western envoys that they were insisting on the removal of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and the total disbanding of his army before independence.

The sources said Mr. Vorster, unlike the "front-line" states -- Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana -- had indicated he wanted some units retained, apparently to boost the confidence of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites about their future.

Mr. Vorster put a series of terse questions to the negotiators today without giving a firm response to the settlement package. He suggested tonight's meeting, from which Dr. Owen and Mr. Young were not expecting conclusive results, the sources added, indicating that

the two men had not been encouraged by this morning's meeting.

Rhodesia is in the grip of a widening bush war between the white-led government army and guerrillas seeking to oust Premier Smith and establish black rule.

The latest Anglo-American proposals foresee a ceasefire that would allow United Nations peace-keepers to move in, disband some elements of the Rhodesian army and bring together commanders of the rival forces to forge "an army" of Zimbabwe, informed sources said.

The international force would come under the command of a British resident commissioner supervising preparations for one-man, one-vote elections for an independent government.

Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who lead the Patriotic Front alliance, are concerned that the settlement package might rob them of power after a long struggle and want their forces to supervise the transition to independence.

Dr. Owen and Mr. Young are expected to see Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on Tuesday in Dar es Salaam, reliable sources said here today. No other details were given but it is believed that they will discuss the new Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia.

The British and American envoys have already outlined proposals to the five front-line African heads of state, including President Nyerere at their summit in Lusaka, Zambia, on Saturday.

The report caused some surprise as Dr. Owen and Mr. Young were expected to fly from Pretoria to Kenya before going to Salisbury on Thursday for talks with Mr. Smith.

If these percentages held across the country, Mr. Smith's party would win all 50 white seats in the 66-seat House of Assembly.

At present the RFP holds 38 seats and the RAP 12, and 16 are held by blacks. Eight blacks are elected by tribal colleges and eight are directly elected. The RFP need 44 seats for a two-thirds majority.

A clear indication of the likely result is expected by midnight on polling day.

If Mr. Smith wins, he will meet Dr. Owen and Mr. Young here on Thursday once more as the undisputed leader of white Rhodesians.

Mr. Smith is opposed by the Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) made up of rebels from his party who want continued white supremacy and a ruthless prosecution of the guerrilla war.

On the left is the National Unifying Force (NUF) which wants black majority rule based on one-man, one-vote for Rhodesia's six million blacks and 270,000 whites. It would accept the Anglo-American plan as a basis for bringing this about.

According to the latest public opinion poll published here on Friday, the RFP commands 57.2 per cent of voter support, compared with 3.9 per cent for the RAP and 2.2 per cent for the NUF.

East Germans move in to aid beleaguered Addis Ababa regime

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (R). — The Ethiopian government, hard pressed on widely-separated battle fronts, has begun receiving military aid from East Germany, reliable African sources said here today.

The sources said the Communist East Germans, acting at the behest of the Soviet Union, had sent experts, small arms and light anti-tank equipment to Ethiopia over the past four weeks.

Ethiopia's 60,000-strong army, backed by a hastily-raised people's militia -- is fighting separatist guerrillas in the strategic Red Sea Province of Eritrea in the North and Somali-backed insurgents in the Ogaden desert in the south.

The sources said some East Germans were teaching members of the People's Militia house-to-house combat techniques, apparently in anticipation of urban fighting for the last three Eritrean cities under Ethiopian control.

There were also East German experts in battlefield communications, vehicle maintenance and internal surveillance. "There is a small squad of them busy bugging telephones all over Addis Ababa," one source said.

The sources said there were still estimated to be less than 100 East German advisers in Ethiopia but the number was rising steadily. The sources believed the Russians -- embarrassed by publicity given to their own airlift of arms to Ethiopia -- had decided to let the East Germans act on their behalf.

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ans in Ethiopia was also reported in Beirut by an Eritrean guerrilla leader who refused to be named.

"The Germans are probably being groomed to play the role in Eritrea the Cubans played in Angola," he said.

Guerrilla leaders have privately voiced suspicions that Moscow is secretly backing one of the three liberation movements, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF), and would like to see the other two suppressed.

Last week, a spokesman for the Damascus-based Eritrean Liberation Front -- Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) said guerrillas had captured the strategically important town of Mandafara on the main road linking Eritrea's capital, Asmara, and Addis Ababa.

The fall of Mandafara left only Asmara and the Red Sea ports of Massawa and Assab under Ethiopian control but even there, according to reliable reports, the government's grip is tenuous.

Massawa has been encircled by an ELF-RC force and is being pounded by mortars which the guerrillas captured from the Ethiopian army earlier this year.

African diplomats in close touch with developments in Eritrea reported that several officers of the Ethiopian garrison in Massawa, including a captain in military intelligence, had defected to the besiegers last week.

The guerrillas say they could easily storm the three remaining towns but are holding back with an all-out assault for fear of civil war between the three liberation movements.

Although political union between the ELF-RC and the ELF-PLF appears close and the groups are cooperating militarily, the third guerrilla movement objects to moves towards unification.

Friction likely at Somali president's Moscow talks

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (R). — A confrontation between Somalia and the Soviet Union is likely during the current visit to Moscow by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, diplomatic observers said here today.

The Somali News Agency SONNA reported today that President Siad Barre left for Moscow at the head of a powerful delegation last night.

Somalia was for long Moscow's strongest ally in Africa but the Soviet Union is now strongly backing Addis Ababa and has publicly attacked the Somali role in the five-week war in southeast Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now lost control of the Ogaden desert to Somali-backed guerrillas but Mogadishu denies Ethiopian allegations that its regular army is involved in the fighting.

The diplomatic observers here predicted that during President Siad's absence a full scale battle would continue in the main battlefield east of Addis Ababa, around the town of Dire Dawa, where Ethiopian forces drove back a frontal armoured assault on Aug. 16 in the biggest battle of the war.

Despite obvious strains in their relations Somalia and the Soviet Union signed a fishing and economic aid agreement two weeks ago.

President Siad is expected to meet Soviet leaders, including President Leonid Brezhnev, during his visit.

In early June, some three weeks before the Ogaden war broke out, the Somali Vice President Lt. Gen. Mohammad Ali Samatar, had talks with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow.

The observers said Gen. Samatar encouraged powerful Soviet resistance to Somali arguments against continued Ethiopian control of the Ogaden and returned to Mogadishu "somewhat chastened".

They predicted that the Soviet commitment to Ethiopia would continue after President Siad's visit.

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Suburbanites clash with police, in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 29 (AFP). — Angry suburbanites ransacked a local town hall and burned several vehicles today to protest against the demolition of homes they had been building on the southern outskirts of the Iranian capital.

The protesters clashed with police. Several were injured and others were arrested during a brief melee, reports said.

The violence erupted when bulldozers appeared to knock down their houses.

A similar incident occurred a few days ago in the southern suburbs of Tehran as the result of misunderstanding over zones were building is permitted in the area and because of the high price of building plots inside Tehran's city limits.

Racing ace Niki Lauda to quit Ferrari team

MARANELLO, Italy, Aug. 29 (R). — Former world champion driver Niki Lauda has decided to leave the Ferrari company at the end of October, a Ferrari spokesman said here tonight.

Lauda, who appears to be heading for his second world title following his victory at the Dutch Grand Prix yesterday, has driven for Ferrari for four years.

Rumours of Lauda's departure have been circulating here since Ferrari hired Argentina's Carlos Reutemann following Lauda's near-fatal crash in West Germany last year.

It said Lauda conferred with company officials here today. "The company wants to express to Lauda its gratitude for the collaboration he has shown and wants to express its best wishes for his future career," the statement said.

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Fear of the water?

The Anglo-American plan for a settlement in Rhodesia, currently being presented to the South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Pretoria, is almost certain to be rejected by Mr. Ian Smith if details of the plan that have leaked to the press are correct. Unfortunately for Mr. Smith, such a refusal may be suicidal.

There are strong indications that the Rhodesian premier knows he will have to bow down to the principle of one-man, one-vote. He is too seasoned a politician to subscribe to the naive view that he can get away with a bunch of Uncle Toms posing as the representatives of the country's blacks in parliament and government.

Mr. Smith's idea of bowing out gracefully will probably be to hand over parliament to the blacks but keep a firm grasp on the reins of power, i.e., to maintain white control over the economy and security forces.

This is why Mr. Smith will reject out of hand any suggestion of dismantling Rhodesia's white dominated armed forces and police in favour of a neutral or mixed peace-keeping force under international supervision.

Informed opinion has it that Mr. Smith and his followers will go along with one-man, one-vote if they can secure a list of checks and balances against a black dominated parliament, including insurance for white property rights and investments against nationalisation, the maintenance of an independent civil service and judiciary and keeping the armed forces and police in "responsible" meaning white hands. In addition, Mr. Smith will want special or extra representation for whites in parliament.

The Rhodesian premier's idea of checks and balances in fact amounts to perpetuating white domination of the economy and security forces. This will certainly be unacceptable to the Africans.

Mr. Smith has himself admitted that Rhodesia's whites are in for "a very rough time ahead" with the escalation of black guerrilla warfare, that costly expression of black nationalism. Over the past five years, according to the Salisbury government's statistics, 3191 guerrillas have been killed, but so have 1850 white civilians and 375 whites from the security forces. Considering that the ratio of blacks to whites is 24 to 1, the above statistics look grim indeed.

Mr. Smith may think he can pull the wool over the eyes of the blacks by offering them a parliamentary majority instead of majority rule, while setting up the white community as a state within the state. This will not work. Rhodesia's whites may be afraid of black rule, but they are precariously perched on an island that is about to be swept under by a black tidal wave. They must acquire the courage to swim to safety -- even if it means jumping into a black ocean. Reasonable guarantees can and must be given to the whites, but it won't do to say -- if it ever comes to that -- give parliament to the blacks, but let the whites keep the banks and the army.

The Rhodesian premier cannot lead his fellow whites where they do not want to go, however, if Mr. Smith does not accept the latest Anglo-American initiative when the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, and the United States' U.N. representative, Mr. Andrew Young, call on him later this week -- and there are strong indications that he won't -- he and Rhodesia's minority whites may have to accept a much worse deal later.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Monday, said the Arabs have no option but to confront Israeli preparations for a hostile act and to seek to mobilise all the potential that they possess. Because, despite the gratitude that the Arabs may feel for U.S. President Carter's statements of protest against Israeli actions, Israel is not willing to stop its intransigent policy and it is determined to allow it to maintain its hold on the occupied territories.

AL SHA'B said that the latest Israeli decision to establish yet another Jewish settlement, this time near Jenin, on the occupied West Bank can only be seen as an "insolent challenge" to world public opinion, to United Nations resolutions and to the American peace initiative. Premier Menachem Begin's explanation that this is only an implementation of a decision taken by the former Labour government is just another example of the policy

of deception which Israel is expert at. For it was Mr. Begin's government which insisted that Israel has every right to establish settlements on "Israeli lands as promised in the Torah," which is a logic of such dangerous consequence that if allowed to pass, by the world community, Israel might come up with another fad from the Torah -- maybe the Torah's promise that the Jews are "entitled to all the land between the Euphrates and the Nile!" After all, the Torah did indicate that the Jews are God's "chosen people" and that all other people are but "human pigs created for to serve the Israelites." If Mr. Begin is allowed to carry out a policy based on the Torah's mythology, against all what humanity has been able to do in banishing such barbarous complexes from its culture, then the world will end up accepting the prostitution of the Bible in favour of the superiority of the Hebraic tribe.

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Air accord signed with Senegal

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Senegal signed an air transport agreement at the Ministry of Transport Monday.

Under the agreement, Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will operate regular flights between Amman, Dakar and South America, while the Senegalese airline will operate similar flights between Dakar and Amman.

The two governments initiated the agreement earlier this year.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat, while the Senegalese ambassador here signed it for his government.

The ceremony was attended by top-ranking officials of the Ministry of Transport, the Department of Civil Aviation and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SENTENCES APPROVED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, NEGLIGENCE

AMMAN (JNA). — The military governor general Monday confirmed sentences passed by a special military court on Jamil Ahmad Al Tarham and Assem Mfadi Nasrawine.

The first was sentenced to a one-year prison sentence with hard labour and a fine of JD 143 for embezzlement, while the second was fined JD 15 for negligence in the performance of his duties.

18-year-old to be first Jordanian at World Water Ski Championship



Habib Khouri shows off the slalom skills which he hopes will gain a high placing for Jordan at the World Water Ski Championship in Milan on Sept. 1.

By Lisa Gross
Special to the Jordan Times

For the first time ever, Jordan will participate in the World Water Ski Championship to be held in Milan on Sept. 1.

A total of 38 countries from the Americas, Europe and the Far East will compete.

Jordan will be represented by 18-year-old Habib Khouri, who will enter three events: Slalom, his favourite, tricks and jumping.

Habib, however, injured himself 10 days ago while training in Aqaba, so he may be handicapped in jumping.

Jordan expects to rank among the first 12 countries; but if the Asian countries are considered alone, Jordan would come out third; and eighth among European countries, knowledgeable sources stated.

Habib won the junior championship in water skiing at an international competition in Aqaba in 1973. He is also a junior champion in snow skiing.

Habib will compete in the men's championship in Milan for the first time.

He was trained by his Lebanese father, Simon Khouri.

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Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat (right) and the Senegalese ambassador here sign a bilateral air transport agreement Monday, which will give the Royal Jordanian Airline a new route to Dakar and on to South America.

Accord signed to build cargo berths in Aqaba

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Transport and the joint venture of Tarmac-Shahin Sunday signed an agreement to construct four cargo berths at the Port of Aqaba.

Tarmac Limited of Great Britain and Shahin Engineering and Contracting Company of Amman will construct the four general cargo berths north of the two existing berths, two roll-on roll-off points, two lighterage berths and general storage, cold storage and transit areas.

Work on the JD 17.3 million project, which will be financed by Saudi Arabia to the tune of JD 8.65 million, will be completed in June 1980.

The agreement follows nearly a year of hesitation by the government because of fears that the project was too ambitious and a lack of finances.

Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat and representatives of the two companies signed the agreement.

SYRIAN FOODS

BARRED TO STOP ENTRY OF CHOLERA

IRBID (JNA). — Irbid Health Directorate has barred the entry of Syrian fresh vegetables, fruit and dairy products unless they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by the Syrian Ministry of Health.

These preventive measures have been taken to stop cholera entering the country.

The Director of Irbid Health Directorate, Dr. Radwan Hindawi, said that strict control on water resources has been imposed to ensure that the required quantities of chlorine are put into water tanks.

A health meeting will be held here on Wednesday to review health conditions and fix a week of cleanliness in the governorate, he stated.

Prince Hassan receives U.S. senator

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan received a visiting member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Glenn Bealle, at the Royal Court Sunday.

They discussed bilateral relations and efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by the American Ambassador, Mr. Thomas Pickering.

The senator later discussed with Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh developments in the area and the impact of the Israeli decision to set up more settlements and introduce Israeli law to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Education team off to Geneva meeting

AMMAN (JNA). — A delegation headed by Education Minister Dr. Abdul Salam Majali left for Geneva Monday afternoon to participate in the 36th UNESCO-sponsored annual international education conference, which started there Monday.

In a statement prior to his departure, Dr. Majali said that the nine-day conference will discuss educational activities and progress in UNESCO member-states. It will also exchange viewpoints on how to solve educational problems.

The conference will study the use of the information media for the development of education, he continued.

The Jordanian delegation in-

cludes representatives of the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Ministry of Education.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, Minister of Communications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education Hikmat Saket and a number of Ministry of Education officials.

Cabinet decides on Arab League meet delegates

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet Sunday agreed on the delegates to attend on Arab League council meeting in Cairo on Sept. 3.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim will head the delegation, which will also include Jordan's Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi and several senior officials at the embassy.

Talhouni back from Damascus

AMMAN (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House and Chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union Bahjat Talhouni returned from Damascus Monday after a short visit, during which he discussed matters related to the union.

NATIONAL NOTES

KARACHI. — The Jordanian Students Union in Karachi Sunday celebrated His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee. It held a festival, including a photo exhibition and documentary on Jordan's development, which was attended by Pakistan's leading officials and heads of Arab and Islamic missions accredited to Pakistan.

AMMAN. — A top-ranking Soviet education official arrived here Monday on a short visit to discuss Jordanian student intake into Soviet universities and institutes.

AMMAN. — Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni presided over a meeting at the Department of Social Affairs Monday to review the department's development and efficiency.

AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received the Turkish and Indonesian ambassadors to Jordan Monday.

AMMAN. — Acting Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zaki Al Qusur received the Indonesian and Bulgarian ambassadors to Jordan Monday.

AMMAN. — Jordan has been invited to participate in the Seventh Conference of the International League for the Care of the Mentally Retarded to be held in Vienna next year. Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Kuwait will also take part.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan listens to visiting U.S. Senator Glenn Bealle (second from right) at the Royal Hashemite Court Sunday during a discussion on the Middle East conflict and bilateral relations.

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Rhodesian elections - what after ?

By Rodney Pinder

SALISBURY (R). — Despite hours of campaign speeches, columns of news reports and mountains of political pamphlets, the major unanswered question hangs over Rhodesia's election on Aug. 31: What happens afterwards?

The election amongst the country's mainly white voters is only another step along the tortuous road to an accommodation between whites and the majority of blacks, albeit an important one.

Those who had hoped that some light would be cast on the way ahead by the heat of election debate have been disappointed. And the emergence of the Rhodesian Front Party of Premier Ian Smith also the likely clear winner at the polls has not helped.

Mr. Smith has said nothing to contradict previous statements that he is committed to majority rule, but some prominent cabinet ministers have been making different noises.

And outside the election area a significant power shift has developed within the ranks of black nationalists poised to take over from the white minority.

"The settlement scene" complained the Rhodesia Herald Newspaper in an editorial "Gets curiously and curiously... and those feeling somewhat befuddled may well be forgiven."

"Wouldn't it be nice if someone told us just what we are voting for?"

Mr. Smith called the election on July 18 for two declared reasons. He wanted a mandate from the whites to negotiate a settlement on majority rule and sought a clear majority in parliament for his Rhodesian Front (R.F.). A two-thirds margin is required to pass important changes to the constitution — such as changes to the white power structure.

The R.F. had lost its margin with the defection of 12 members of parliament who objected to legislation ending racial discrimination. The 12 formed the Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) which has been fighting the election basically on a platform of continued white supremacy.

When nominations for the election closed on Aug. 3 the R.F. was challenged by the

RAP in 4 of the 50 white seats in the House of Assembly and the National Unifying Force (NUF), which favours a right black majority rule based on one-man, one-vote, was enlisting.

A RAP victory would mean heavier prosecution of the five-year-old war against guerrillas seeking to impose black rule and inevitably the complete collapse of internationally-sponsored negotiations aimed at a peaceful emergence of a legally-independent, black-ruled Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

An NUF win would mean that Anglo-American proposals for a black government elected through one-man, one-vote and for an accommodation with the whites and the guerrilla forces, could go ahead virtually unhindered.



Mr. Ian Smith

But according to the latest opinion poll published here, the R.F. is cantering to overwhelming victory with 57.2 per cent of voter support, compared with 3.9 for the RAP and 2.2 for the NUF. Mr. Smith's men, on this basis, would carry all 50 white seats in the 66-seat house of assembly.

Mr. Smith has already rejected some reported aspects of the latest Anglo-American initiative and is known to favour a settlement with "moderate" nationalists inside the country that would exclude the Patriotic Front of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

The Front is the political spearhead of the guerrilla forces and enjoys the backing of the Organisation of African Unity

(OAU), as well as support from the British and Americans.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen is due in Salisbury on Sept. 1 with the latest Anglo-American proposals. They are reported to call for Mr. Smith's resignation in favour of a British-appointed administrator general, the disbanding of the security forces, the arming of the guerrillas, the formation of a peacekeeping force and for elections based on universal franchise.

Mr. Smith has said he would reject the proposals if they included his own resignation and the dismantling of the security forces.

Foreign Minister P. K. van der Byl declared recently the government knew "beyond any shadow of a doubt that their (the British and Americans) intention is to impose an inalterable settlement on us with the backing of the front-line presidents and the Patriotic Front."

Defence Minister Merik Partidge said on television that any suggestion that the Rhodesian security forces would be disbanded was totally unacceptable.

So if, as seems likely, the Anglo-American effort collapses, the government is left with its plan for a so-called internal settlement. According to reliable government sources it has been proceeding with talks with black nationalists living here on the assumption the Anglo-American initiative is already dead.

The sources said the government believes it has made promising progress. One minister said privately that Mr. Smith would not have announced his plan to set up a broad-based, multi-racial government after the election with the aim of drawing up a new constitution if he had not been assured of some cooperation from prominent blacks.

The men in the government's mind are the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who are generally believed to command widespread support amongst Rhodesia's six million blacks.

Manpower Minister Rowan Croxall told Reuters he believed an internal settlement could be reached within six months which would have the demonstrable support of the majority of Rhodesians and which would win the approval of So-

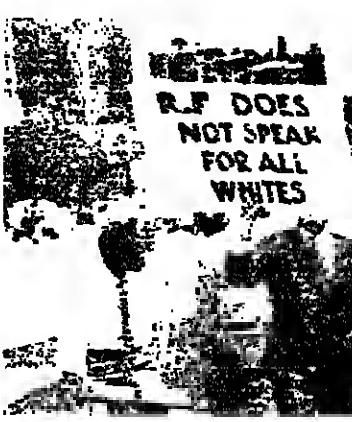
uth Africa and certain unspecified Third World countries.

But observers think it is difficult to see any self-respecting nationalist joining a multi-racial government on the terms outlined by ministers during the election campaign.

Mr. van der Byl said no African cabinet minister could be a member of parliament, or vote in parliament. If he upset his white colleagues he could be dismissed instantly, he declared.

"If this is, in fact all the government plans to offer it might just as well forget the whole exercise," remarked the Rhodesian Herald.

Minister of Local Government Bill Irvine told an election meeting that for health and educational reasons Africans cannot be allowed to live wherever they wish in Rhodesia. He said he favoured the retention of "quite a lot of racial discrimination."



The R.F. losing members but still pegged to win.

"A council chairman Roger Hawkins declared: "We must at all costs avoid the one-man, one-vote basis of government in Rhodesia which has only brought chaos to Africa."

Yet all nationalist leaders, without exception, have declared there can only be a settlement on the basis of one-man, one-vote.

Asked if he would join a broad based cabinet, Bishop Muzorewa told reporters: "We have reached the stage where it is the kiss of death to join Mr. Smith's government."

Within the nationalist camp itself there are deep divisions. Bishop Muzorewa, who is judged to have the biggest support amongst grassroots Africans, has been hit hard in the

past four weeks by the defection of six top members of his executive.

They complained of indecision at the top of the bishop's United African National Council (UANC) and bad organisation and grumbled at lack of moves to form a United National Front with Mr. Sithole.

As the bishop's position has begun to look reasonably shaky so Mr. Sithole's seems to have gained strength. He has announced plans to form a united peoples organisation, which would comprise politicians, businessmen and professional men, as a "negotiations instrument".

He told Reuters he expected soon to become the sole leader of nationalist aspirations in the country.

Alongside the political manoeuvring of the past month, the Rhodesian war has continued unabated, reaching new heights of bloodshed. In 40 days since the July 18 election an-

nouncement 322 people have been killed, 72 of them civilians — an average of eight lives lost a day in a country whose population is less than that of London.

The war entered the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury recently in a serious way for the first time when a bomb blew apart a department store, killing 11 shoppers and wounding more than 70. Military headquarters has said 16 African men, women and children were slaughtered by guerrillas on a farm in eastern Rhodesia, near the border with Mozambique.

Communications have also announced the deaths in action of 27 members of the security forces, 187 guerrillas and 35 Africans.

ECONOSCOPE By Jawad Ahmad

Optimism in lower rents calls for pessimism

We have been reading in daily newspapers some sweeping promises about the soon-to-come decline in housing rents and prices. It is said that there are 3,500 vacant apartments in Jordan waiting for tenants.

I categorically disagree. The people who make those promises rest their argument on two main tenets.

First, the owners of empty apartments will have to let them at lower rents in order to meet their debt obligations. It is assumed that those owners had borrowed the money to build them.

Second, the methods of construction are changing toward mass-production labour-saving techniques. Such techniques would cause a drop in cost and consequently a commensurate drop in rents.

As for the first argument there seems to be a confusion between one type of housing and another. Houses in Jordan are not a homogeneous product, nor are they anywhere. If we categorise, we could say there are poor houses, middle income houses and rich houses.

Most of the vacant apartments were built for the rich, by the rich. In most cases, financing came from Jordanians working abroad or from banks giving long-term easy credit. The rents of those houses could drop a little on average, but there will not be a single rental rate.

In addition some of those apartments are already sold to owners here and abroad who would like to use them personally. Not all vacant apartments are offered for rent.

As far as middle-income and poor housing are concerned, these are still in demand. Actually the potential demand is much greater than actual demand. There are many people who are willing to rent a house should these rents show a sign of retreat or even stabilisation.

Governmental and housing schemes are going to help a little, unless the government takes upon itself an over-all housing scheme. But this is not likely.

As for cost, I do not think that capital-intensive techniques will cause a noticeable drop in rents. The price of land, cost of labour, cost of materials, water shortage, inconvenience cost will make-up the difference.

An investor in housing measures the rate of return. If it is less than ten per cent in housing, he will not go into the trouble.

Add to it government taxation which is quite high. Dwellings are subject to property and income taxes which are not likely to decline.

Therefore, cost considerations are not supportive of the prediction that rents are going down. Unless of course we talk of very low quality housing.

The optimists in low income housing schemes must take into account that landlords are not going to let their houses cheap particularly under the current rental laws, according to which a tenant is the owner for all practical purposes. Moreover, rents are fixed at their initial contracted value.

If I owned a house, I would not let it cheap knowing that in two years rents will go up. The cost of keeping an apartment vacant for two years is much less than the cost of renting it cheap right now.

It may be ironical to say that amending the rental law in order to allow raises on rents every, say, five years will be a reason for dropping rental prices. But it is true.

As for the empty 3,500 apartments, those will be filled in two years. There are signs that housing construction is slackening. It may be that rents will undergo an upswing in two years.

And white Rhodesia's lifehood of skilled Europeans — and they are potential soldiers — is draining away. Almost 1,400 whites quit the country in July according to official statistics, making an exodus of 10,000 since the beginning of the year.

These thousands of white Rhodesians have gone to other lands rather than continue to grapple with mounting war casualties, rising an estimated 575,000 Rhodesian dollars (\$575,000) a day — and ever-longer military callups.

Every Rhodesian male up to 50 must serve some time in the forces, ranging up to 70 days for the older men to more than half a year for those between

18 and 38. The country's African education system has been plunged into chaos by the war, according to African Education Secretary Anthony Smith. He

said 367 rural schools had been forced to close, almost 59,000 children had lost their places and 34 African teachers had been killed in a campaign of intimidation by guerrillas.

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Sweden breaks from European float, U.N. Desertification Conference opens

devalues kroner 10%., freezes prices

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (R). — Sweden today devalued its currency by 10 per cent and froze prices in an attempt to solve its economic problems.

The announcement was made at a press conference by Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin.

The prime minister said the kroner was being devalued by 10 per cent against a basket of the 15 most important currencies involved in Sweden's foreign trade.

He said the price freeze would last until the end of October and would be followed by intense government supervision of prices.

Mr. Fälldin said his government was inviting trade unions and employers for immediate talks on ways to control inflation while maintaining full employment.

In this context the government was prepared to discuss income tax reforms in 1978, he added.

Sweden has been faced with sagging exports and dwindling

foreign exchange reserves. It has kept its unemployment rate low -- about 1.5 per cent -- but economists say that in the past five years Swedish labour costs have risen three times as fast as in West Germany.

Mr. Fälldin told a press conference that Swedish companies had been hit by financial crises and bankruptcies in the past year on a scale which had not been known since the 1930s.

The devaluation came in the wake of Sweden's weekend decision to withdraw from the so-called "snake," the joint float of West European currencies, after losing foreign reserves to defend the exchange rate of the kroner.

Sweden's defection from the snake forced Norway and Denmark to devalue their currencies by five per cent, but both these countries decided to remain in the joint European float.

Mr. Fälldin said he hoped the devaluation would allow

Swedish companies to increase their exports by between eight and nine per cent next year.

In Brussels, Finance Minister Gaston Geens said the latest developments may help Belgium's fight against inflation by cheapening its imports of paper pulp and iron ore from the three Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Fälldin said the government expected share dividends not to rise during 1978 and 1979, and large investments would be needed to help Sweden's ailing steel, textile and shipbuilding industries.

Sweden is the fifth country to leave the European float since it was set up in 1972. Britain, Ireland, Italy and France were forced out earlier by difficulties with their own currencies.

Six north-west European countries are left in the snake. They are West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway and Denmark.

West Germany is the big brother in the float. It has the strongest currency, and does 25

per cent of its trade with the other five countries.

In Brussels, monetary sources expected strenuous efforts to keep the float intact following the exit of its most vulnerable member.

The snake was set up to create a zone of monetary stability in a world of floating exchange rates, and its currencies are only allowed to move within narrow limits -- up to two and a half per cent -- in relation to each other.

The Belgian finance minister said the Scandinavian decision hardly affected his country's economy.

In The Hague, a Dutch foreign ministry spokesman regretted Sweden's decision to leave the float but welcomed the determination of Norway and Denmark to remain. There must have been a great temptation to quit because of their close trade links with Sweden, he said.

In Oslo, Norwegian Finance Minister Per Kjetil Skjerve said Sweden's coalition government of

Centrists, Liberals and Conservatives had entered on a dangerous course.

Norway's Labour government considered devaluation an unsuitable instrument for solving economic problems. But had been forced to devalue by five per cent because Sweden took 20 per cent of Norway's exports, he said.

In Copenhagen, Denmark's Central Bank Director Erik Hoffmeyer told reporters that Denmark would not have devalued if Sweden had not left the European float.

"The Swedish move was extremely unfortunate and combined with the Norwegian decision to devalue the Norwegian crown by five per cent, Denmark was obliged to follow suit," he said.

Saudi Arabia, UAE meet in preparation for Caracas OPEC oil price conference

ABU DHABI, Aug. 29 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia are to have consultations tomorrow on a possible joint attitude at the OPEC oil price-fixing conference due to be held in Caracas at the end of the year, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported.

It said UAE Oil Minister Manal Al Oteiba would fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow carrying a message from UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan to King Khalid.

He will also have talks with Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, "to coordinate the two countries' policies in oil-related spheres in preparation for the OPEC meeting due to be held in Caracas next December," it added.

Dr. Oteiba was also due to attend a meeting in Taef, the Saudi summer capital, on Wednesday of a legal committee of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was due to decide in Caracas whether or not to increase oil prices in the new year after this year's 10 per cent rise.

The UAE was Saudi Arabia's only ally within the 13-nation OPEC when it decided last December to go against a majority decision to increase prices by 15 per cent this year. The 10 per cent compromise was reached on the eve of an OPEC conference near Stockholm six weeks ago.

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (Agencies). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter today pledged maximum U.S. support for moves to combat the world's expanding desert lands.

A message from President Carter read to the U.N. Conference on Desertification which opened here today said: "The United States will do its utmost to support a long-term effective world effort to protect the earth's natural resources."

The United States was prepared to cooperate internationally to develop "efficient land and resources management policies and programmes," he said.

A total of 1,500 delegates representing about 100 countries are attending the conference which will attempt to formulate a plan of action to curb the world's encroaching deserts.

The conference -- the first to be organised at a world level -- will meet until Sept. 9.

Julius Kiano, Kenyan Water Resources Development Minister, was elected conference chairman.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, unable to attend the conference, said in a message also read out today that it was "only proper" that it should be held in Africa "which has suffered much from the grave problems caused by advancement of desert lands."

Calling for concerted international action against desertification, Mr. Waldheim said the key to a solution lay in the "development and application of proper land use practices and sound management of water resources."

"The massive power and ingenuity of industrialisation and technology have given us the basic tools if only we will use them cooperatively and imaginatively," he said.

The meeting here is one of

the best planned of the U.N. "big topic" conference. Feasibility studies have already been done on six international desert projects.

Three of these -- the establishment of a North Sahara green belt, the joint management of underground water reserves in northeast Africa and Arabia, and the satellite monitoring of deserts in West Asia -- have already been agreed on and partly implemented by the nations involved.

Delegates will attempt over the next two weeks to agree on a "plan of action" which has already been drawn up in draft form, as well as deciding its financial implications.

Then the world's first master plan on coping with desertification will be presented to the U.N. General Assembly.

Between 600 and 700 million people live in drylands and 50 million of them are immediately threatened, according to a paper summing up world desertification.

Turkey nears bankruptcy

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AFP). — Turkey is "on the verge of bankruptcy," it was said here today. Turkey's foreign debt is now more than \$2,000 million, and half of this is in debt to U.S. and West German banks, the magazine said.

The country has reserves of only \$700 million, and is already late with interest payments which total \$300 million per quarter, the magazine said.

"To meet these obligations while also paying for imports may well be beyond Turkey's financial capabilities," it added. It also quoted American banks as saying the Turkish government was several months behind with interest payments. One banker declared: "We are all worried."

WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange reversed the trend of the past five weeks in a steady rally Monday and the industrial average closed at 864.09, up 8.67 in slight lulliness. 15,280,000 shares were traded, the lowest total since May 9.

Investors were looking cautiously ahead to Tuesday's report on the index of leading indicators for July. Gains broadly outnumbered declines by 1,000 to 393.

Dupont was up one point at 113-1/2. Among computer shares, IBM was up 1-5/8 at 269-1/2, Burroughs 1-1/8 at 77-5/8 and National Cash Register one point at 45-1/8. Airlines and gold mines were mixed.

At the close, the industrial average stands at 864.09, a gain of 8.67; Transp at 216.98, a gain of 2.43; utilities at 110.62, a gain of 0.67.

NOTICE: All London markets were closed today because of the summer bank holiday.

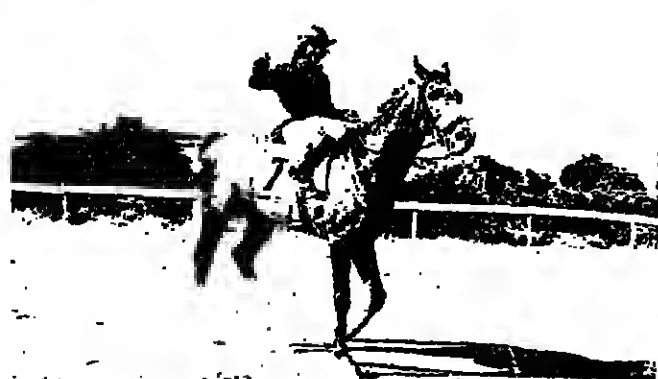
HORSE RACING RESULTS



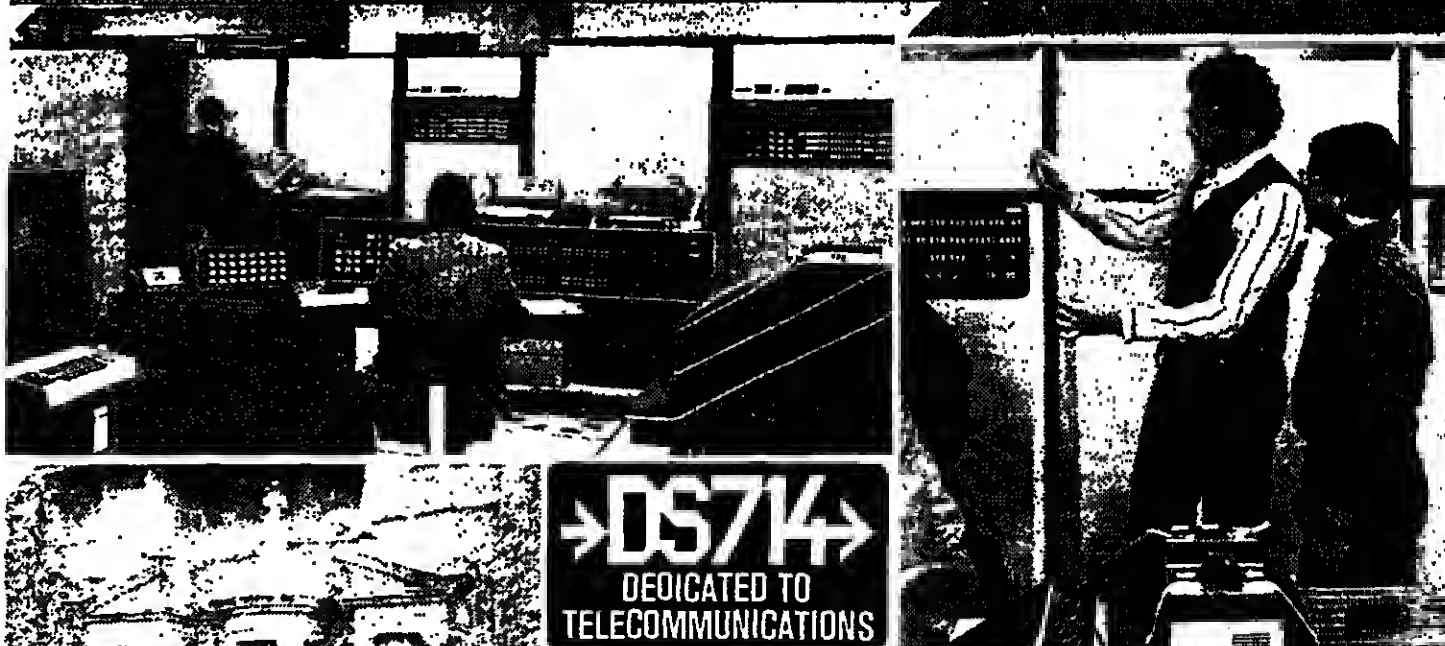
The Royal Racing Club's festivals on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee ended last Sunday with a special race for the Jerusalem Cup.

Mr. Rawhi Al Khatib, Mayor of Jerusalem, attended the meet and handed the cup to the owner of the winning horse.

The Royal Racing Club will hold its every Sunday at 3 p.m.



HORSE RACING RESULTS



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PHILIPS

16 Ugandans plead "guilty" of treason, claims Kampala Radio

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (Agencies) — Sixteen prominent Ugandans on trial for plotting to overthrow President Amin's government have pleaded guilty to treason charges, Kampala Radio reported today.

Under Ugandan law they face a sentence of death by firing squad.

The accused include a former Chairman of Uganda's Public Service Commission Abdullah Anyar, a former Assistant Commissioner of Police and Government Under-Secretary Daniel Nseruko, former Controller of Programmes of Uganda's Broadcasting Corporation.

POLAND'S GIEREK TO VISIT FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AFP) — Polish leader Edward Gierek is to pay an official three-day visit to France next month. The announcement that the Polish United Workers' Party leader will visit from Sept. 12 to 14 was made today by the French president's office. Mr. Gierek will have at least three meetings with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Two of the meetings will be held in Paris and the third in the country, the French communiqué said.

Pakistani paper claims Bhutto had sinister plans for newsmen

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 29 (Agencies) — The government of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto prepared files on more than 100 local journalists which the Pakistan Times said today.

The newspaper quoted a highly-placed intelligence source as saying the government felt that journalists were politically "unreliable".

The files were lodged with an intelligence agency where they still existed, the newspaper said.

In Karachi 12 people, including senior police, police and civil service officials, have been

arrested in connection with the 1973 political killing of six people, the Pakistan news agency AFR reported today.

The six were arrested by police after the murder of a prominent worker of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in Sanghar. They were driven out of town and shot, the agency said, quoting police sources.

The six were of the Hur Tribe and followers of the Pir of Pagaro, leader of the Moslem League in opposition to Mr. Bhutto. Arms and ammunition were scattered among the bodies and police later an-

nounced they were robbers, the agency said.

The arrests were made as Mr. Bhutto presided over a meeting of his party's central committee in the capital city of Islamabad to finalise the list of party candidates for the general elections, scheduled for Oct. 18.

A local leader of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), Maulana Ghulam Mullah Khan, was also arrested for fomenting martial law regulations.

The PNA leader, who leads prayers in a Rawalpindi mosque, was charged with delivering a political speech over loudspeakers during last Friday's prayers and will be tried by a summary military court.

The nine-party alliance and the PPP are the main competitors in the forthcoming elections.

While only limited political activity is permitted at present, the military government says it plans to allow full-fledged campaigning by political parties after mid-September.

China posthumously rehabilitates victim of "gang of four" torture

PEKING, Aug. 29 (R) — China today honoured former Education Minister Chou Jung-hsin who died at the hands of radical extremists during last year's power struggle.

Reporting Mr. Chou's death for the first time, the People's Daily newspaper announced he had been posthumously rehabilitated and paid tribute to his resolute struggle against ultra-leftist circles.

Mr. Chou, 59, was the first important target of a radical-inspired campaign against alleged rightists. Kept prisoner by the leftists, he was put before a daily series of "struggle sessions".

Arms tied tightly behind his back and head bent forward, the minister was subjected to hours of abuse and insults by students.

He suffered a brain haemorrhage during one session and died in hospital on April 13, sources here said.

Mr. Chou has not been seen since the "gang of four" radi-

cals, led by Chairman Mao's widow, were toppled last year.

Today's news item said Mr. Chou had been mercilessly persecuted to death by followers of the "gang of four" and it vowed to settle score for their grave crime.

A black-bordered photograph of Mr. Chou was published in all the Peking papers and an accompanying story recounted his career back to the days of the 1930s revolution.

Mr. Chou was regarded as a political moderate and was first purged during the 1960s Cultural Revolution.

After being rehabilitated he became education minister in January 1975, and set about improving academic standards. According to wall posters he complained that if things got much worse the universities would be turning out illiterates.

Leftists said his remarks were an attack on the Maoist line in education and that Mr. Chou was putting scholastic achievements before ideology.

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South African police foil "massive" plan for guerrilla invasion

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (AFP) — South African police have broken up a guerrilla network here and made numerous arrests, the Rand Daily Mail reported today.

The paper said the network was directed from outside the country by the banned African National Congress (ANC) and exiled leaders of the clandestine South African Communist Party.

The paper, quoting Pretoria's deputy security chief Brig. Johan Coetzee, said the police operation had foiled a "massive terrorist plan to invade South Africa, aimed at guerrilla warfare and urban terrorism."

Brig. Coetzee told the paper that several terrorist bases -- including some around Durban on the east coast and others around Johannesburg -- had been "wiped out" by police. A major arsenal was also seized after the guerrillas were captured.

The paper said the arsenal contained Soviet-made weapons including grenades, rocket launchers and several booby-trap devices.

Police also seized vehicles, money and a host of documents which they said revealed the border points where guerrillas crossed in and out of South Africa.

The documents also revealed the identities of "terrorists" from South Africa currently undergoing training abroad, Brig. Coetzee told the paper.

The paper said the captured guerrillas had been acting on instructions from London where the outlawed South African Communist Party is led by former Johannesburg lawyer Joe Slovo, who is exiled from South Africa.

The paper said Mr. Slovo recently visited guerrilla training camps in Angola. It said his wife, Ruth, was in Maputo, Mozambique, agitating among Mozambican miners working in South Africa's gold mines.

Washington Post says S. Africa in indeed planning nuclear test

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (R) — The Washington Post said yesterday that U.S. officials believe there is overwhelming evidence that South Africa planned to test a nuclear device despite its denials. The newspaper quoted informed sources as saying that photographs submitted to the White House showed a construction in the Kalahari Desert that experts said was typical of a nuclear test site.

The post added, however, that some intelligence experts believe the construction was a sham which the South Africans set up to demonstrate that it had major military capabilities.

Washington first learned of the South African preparations in an urgent personal message to President Carter from Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev telling him of Soviet intelligence reports, the Post said.

The new Soviet citizen

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AFP) — The new Soviet man shows such "great qualities" of self-sacrifice, regard for the interests of others, civic responsibility and concern for workers abroad that "bourgeois propaganda" has had to slander him in order "to blacken the Soviet way of life and denigrate socialism," Pravda claimed today.

The Soviet Communist Party daily, rejecting the Western campaign for human rights in the Soviet Union, said that the West's attacks were due to "the immense interest shown by the whole world for the great qualities of the Soviet citizen," who is building "a new world".

The Soviet Union has created "a new type of citizen with several striking qualities, the main one of which is his altruism. He works in a spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of all, he is very active in politics, conscious of his civic responsibilities, inflexible in the struggle against his enemies, full of solicitude for workers in other countries and always ready to come to the aid of his class brothers," said Pravda in an editorial quoted by Tass.

These are the reasons the Soviet Union and socialism were now under attack from "bourgeois propaganda," said Pravda.

News Focus

Tito's visit to China today gives more emphasis to Yugoslavia's independent line

By David Rogers

PEKING, Aug. 29 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia arrives here tomorrow on a visit of symbolic importance which underlines his remarkable international status.

Once attacked by Peking as a traitor to communism, the 85-year-old statesman is now held in high esteem as a strong leader with the nerve to stand up to Moscow.

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112 have died in Sri Lankan violence

COLOMBO, Aug. 29 (AFP) — One hundred and twelve people have been killed in two weeks of communal violence in Sri Lanka. This was disclosed by the government-controlled Daily News today as the situation was returning to normal.

The newspaper said 25,000 people were rendered homeless and property estimated at several millions of rupees was damaged and looted. Looted goods valued at five million rupees (\$700,000), including jewellery, clothing, refrigerators, and tables and chairs, have so far been recovered by the armed services and police who are conducting search operations.

More than 4,000 persons have been taken into custody for offences ranging from murder to arson, looting, assaults and breaking the curfew. The wave of violence directed at minority Tamils in the majority Sinhalese populated areas has abated and there was calm throughout the country except for isolated incidents, police said.

A seven-hour curfew was lifted this morning, it is expected to be reimposed tonight as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, security has been tightened at the residences of cabinet ministers following the throwing of a bomb last Friday at the Colombo residence of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, Mr. Cyril Mathew.

Police said nobody was injured by the bomb, which had been hurled from a passing car. The police were conducting investigations.

With the cessation of violence, re-settlement of refugees has begun. Many people who sought refuge in emergency camps have started going back to their homes and some refugee camps have already been closed. Civilian volunteers are assisting the security services in providing protection to refugees returning to their homes.

Major refugees evacuated to Jaffna, the traditional northern homeland of the minority Tamils, have also said they would return to their homes in the south when conditions return to normal.

Several thousand refugees have been evacuated to the north by ships, convoys of buses, trains and special flights operated by Air Ceylon.

Violence was sparked off on Aug. 14 following clashes between police and civilians at Jaffna.

It spread to the Sinhalese-

dominated south with gangs of hoodlums burning and looting homes and shops of Tamils. Government called out troops to assist the police in bringing the situation under control and imposed a curfew.

The government charged that there was a political conspiracy behind the violence. It implied that defeated parliamentary candidates of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party had incited the violence.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, rejecting this charge, said the government was trying to find scapegoats having mishandled the situation.

Government parliamentarians also said that leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front had helped to escalate the troubles by their public utterances demanding a separate state for the minority Tamils who comprise 21 per cent of the 13.5 million population.

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W. German official: Neo-Nazis no threat

BONN, Aug. 29 (R) — Herr Egon Bahr, manager of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD), said in an interview that Neo-Nazis were no threat to West Germany and that many foreign governments envy this country's political stability.

In the interview with the U.S. magazine Newsweek, the text of which was released by the SPD, Herr Bahr said that since World War II, West German voters had decisively rejected all rightwing parties.

Herr Bahr, a former cabinet minister, added: "One can say without any exaggeration that many other countries envy our political stability and the relative lack of appeal of extremists."

At the last West German general elections in October, rightwing extremists got only 0.3 per cent of the poll.

Herr Bahr, a former cabinet minister, added: "One can say without any exaggeration that many other countries envy our political stability and the relative lack of appeal of extremists."

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TENDER INVITATION FOR EXCAVATION WORKS

The Jordan Real Estate Establishment Co. Ltd.

invites registered and specialised contractors at the Ministry of Public Works to bid for excavation work at their commercial centre in Amman located north of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on the plot of land overlooking Prince Mohammad Street. Excavations are estimated at about 75,000 cubic metres.

Those interested contractors should contact the offices of the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Co. Ltd. at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to obtain tender documents against a payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

Tender documents should be submitted to the above address not later than 12:00 hrs. noon on Aug. 31, 1977.

Advertising fees shall be borne by the firm awarded the tender.

The Jordan Real Estate Establishment Co. Ltd.

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There's a jinx it seems on U.S. Moscow Embassy

By Oliver Wates

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (R) — The jinx on America's Embassy in Moscow just refuses to go away.

Radiation scares and bomb threats and rumours of cyanide in the water, and then Saturday's devastating fire -- mishaps and mysteries have followed one another in recent months with an uncanny regularity at the stylish, 1950s-built mission.

In February last year it was widely reported that embassy staff had been warned about potentially harmful radiation beams in the building.

Officials refused to comment but diplomatic rumour had it that radiation came from bugging equipment, or else that it was due to radio waves used to activate and recharge eavesdropping devices.

The radiation scare resurfaced this year with reports that some embassy staff had abnormalities in their blood count.

Tests showed that one-third of the staff sampled had an unusually high count of lymphocytes, a type of white corpuscle.

The embassy denied there was any connection with microwave radiation and American doctors flown here found no definite evidence that the abnormalities were caused by radiation.

Some children, however, were sent back to the United States.

Also in February a small fire in the doctor's surgery on the ground floor caused extensive damage.

Last year a spate of telephone threats and bomb hoaxes led to a charge by the United States that there was an officially-inspired campaign against the mission.

On one occasion embassy staff received 50 threatening calls in the space of two-and-a-half days and also evacuated the building in response to threats that bombs were planted in the mission.

The Americans felt it was harassment in retaliation for Jewish attacks on Soviet officials in New York.

On another occasion tests of the embassy water supply appeared to show dangerous traces of mercury and cyanide.

The tests were soon proved false -- the test tubes and bottles used for the samples were contaminated, not the water.

It seems that after the overnight fire the top four floors of the embassy housing the most important and sensitive offices, will need extensive rebuilding.

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